



LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 15, 1924.

WINNING AN INJUNCTION CASE
TO INVESTIGATE LIBRARIES
AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD
GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE
CHILDREN THAT LABOR

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1924

No. 29

Winning an Injunction Case

Fourth of a Series, by John P. Frey, Editor, The Molders' Journal and Author of "The Labor Injunction."

"The voice of the great multitude of workers is now raised in protest that the practice of equity should now seem to be used in administering punishment, rather than in affording protection.

"If there is any issue of irreparable damage in these cases at all, it is that suffered by the worker who, enjoined by the courts from fighting back at the employer, sees his savings dwindle away, his children forced into industry prematurely, and his little property wiped out by mounting debt.

"If there is any conspiracy it is that hatched among the employers, and by the paid secret agents of the employer working from within the labor organization, and who see to it that those elements necessary to the successful prosecution of labor suit in equity are present.

"If there is any coercion or intimidation, it is that practiced by the employer on his employees, when he sends emissaries to the homes of his workers, threatening, cajoling, and urging them to forsake their fellow-workers."

We have again quoted from the remarkable document prepared by John F. Gatelee. It was to have been presented to the court as labor's protest against the abuse of the writ of injunction in Massachusetts, the document as a whole, as well as the quotations from it just given, indicates Mr. Gatelee's mental attitude towards the problem and his convictions.

The document, however, did not become a part of the equity proceedings, which covered a period of eleven months, for, to Mr. Gatelee's surprise, Justice Pierce of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, before whom the preliminary hearing was held, instead of issuing a temporary restraining order, referred the case of the bakers' strike against the Massachusetts Baking Company back to the original parties with instructions to endeavor to effect an adjustment of their differences.

The bakers made every effort to reach a friendly settlement, but the representatives of the Massachusetts Baking Company were unwilling to modify their original determination in any respect, the result being that another hearing was held, this time before Justice Carroll, of the Supreme Court in Boston, Mass. Attorney Herbert A. Baker, representing the Massachusetts Baking Company, insisted upon the issuing of a temporary restraining order, but instead of complying with this request, Justice Carroll referred the entire matter to a Master for hearings, and Mr. Gatelee, although having no legal training, upon the request of the strikers, represented them in the lengthy hearings which were held before the Master.

He assumed quite a different attitude from that which has been taken by many lawyers representing labor in preliminary hearings in injunction suits. The strikers were picketing the Massachusetts Baking Company's shop in Springfield. In addition they were carrying banners in front of the shop, and also actively boycotting the firm's product. Attorney Baker demanded that during the preliminary hearings and those before the Master that the strikers should desist from picketing, boycotting and carrying banners. Mr. Gatelee refused to consent to this, holding that no proceeding before the court would be permitted to take from the strikers their essential rights, and stating that so far as he was con-

cerned he would instruct the strikers to continue carrying on the strike as they had been doing, inasmuch as peaceful picketing was lawful, the primary boycott was lawful, and carrying a banner was lawful. Largely because of Mr. Gatelee's determination in this respect, it was possible for the strikers to win their strike and reach a settlement with the Massachusetts Baking Company before the final court action was taken in the case eleven months afterwards.

In connection with the hearings before the Master, Mr. Gatelee effectively brought out the true character of the Massachusetts Baking Company's intentions, and the unreliability of its witnesses. As an experienced trade unionist he knew that in many injunction cases the damaging evidence against the strikers was given to the court by members of unions who, in reality, were spies within the organization, serving their masters for the Judas silver they received by giving testimony which would work to the strikers' injury.

Two of the striking bakers gave evidence before the Master which materially injured the strikers' case. Mr. Gatelee cross-examined them as vigorously as though they had been professional strikebreakers. He asked them if they had taken the member's oath of obligation when they were initiated, and when they answered yes, he read the obligation to the Master, and then asked the question:

"How can the testimony of these men have any weight, if, after taking the obligation just read, they can now testify as they have just done? Is there any reason for placing credence upon anything that they might testify in connection with this case?"

The employers and their representatives were cross-examined in an equally vigorous and pointed manner, and the result being that their testimony, and that of their tools, who had been uncovered as spies by Mr. Gatelee, was discredited, and in time the Master made his report to the court, accompanied by the recommendation that the facts presented during the hearing did not justify the granting of a temporary restraining order.

This report was one of the most striking victories which labor in Massachusetts had won since the Massachusetts Supreme Court had opened wide the doors for the issuing of injunctions, which practically prohibit strikers from doing anything which would assist them in winning their strike. The story of the final disposal of this famous case will be told in the next article.

BOOKBINDERS PICNIC

The fifteenth annual picnic of the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union will be held Sunday, August 24, at Fairfax Park, Marin County, it was announced yesterday by August Halling, chairman of the general committee. The gate and games' committee consists of Edward Hoffman, David Steffens, Frank Cullen, Sam Rizzo, Alice Schafer, Lavina Morris, Esther Crawford and Sarah Kaye.

Be sure your sin will find you out if you do not give preference to the union label, shop card and working button.

TO INVESTIGATE LIBRARIES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Great foundations, including the Carnegie Foundation, are bitterly assailed in a report made today by the Librarians' Union to the American Federation of Labor. The report was referred to the standing committee on education composed of George W. Perkins, Matthew Woll, John P. Frey and Charles Baine. This committee was instructed to investigate the charges found in the report and to bring in a set of findings for final action.

The charges are, briefly:

1—That Carnegie libraries are not controlled by the municipalities in which they exist and to which they have been given.

2—That such libraries are controlled by boards of trustees in no sense responsible to the people, but appointed generally by the foundations themselves, or with their approval.

3—Such control, under the terms of the Carnegie contracts, is perpetual.

4—Public moneys, appropriated by cities and states, pass out of control of the givers immediately upon their donation and are administered by the foundations or their trustees.

5—That there is rapidly coming into being a system under which only books approved in a certain manner may be placed on foundation library shelves and that amounts to a censorship and is so intended.

6—That an unjust certification of librarians is coming into practice and is being urged generally as a law of the future; this system exists by law now in three states.

The librarians presented their report after a long study of the situation and they urge, among other things, that civil service be introduced for library employees. They urge that some way be found to restore full municipal or local control over libraries, no matter by whom founded or financed, in the belief that a library is a public utility and that its shelves must not be controlled by any agency except a public agency constantly responsible to the public.

"We have long stood for absolute freedom from censorship of what the people read, as well as of the plays they see," said Vice-President Matthew Woll, who made the report public. We have found that the advocates of censorship miss few opportunities to forward their dangerous idea. But we believe that freedom to think and to know is a real right that belongs to all men and women and not to a restricted, favored few.

"We shall go into the charges made in a most thorough manner. They indicate a condition of most serious character, intolerable in a free country among free people."

WORKERS NOT WANTED

Oklahoma City trade unionists warn workers not to be lured to the zinc fields of that section by the claim that men are in demand. There is a surplus of these workers. They are attempting to organize under jurisdiction of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

J. J. Freel, president, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union of North America, dies at his home in Caldwell, N. J.

Penikese Silk Mill, Valley Falls, R. I., resumes work on full time basis.

Joint Textile Council of the Carolinas in session at Charlottesville, begins campaign for ratification of child labor amendment.

Glass Blowers' Association of the United States announces that present wage scale in glass blowing industry has been renewed for another year beginning September 1.

Eleven unions in building trade alliance, Houston, Texas, quit jobs employing members of local carpenters' union because of alleged failure of contractors to abide by decision of National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in giving installation of metal doors, window frame and trim to sheet metal workers.

Occupants of twenty-three Ohio state institutions provided with food, clothing and shelter through the operation of twenty-two industries as part of Ohio penal system.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, returning from extended Western trip, states he believes that by the end of the year farmers will be in better position than at any time during past three or four years.

Vigorous denial made by Bureau of Immigration that the Department of Labor has been using "fake passports" to deport Russian Communists, as charged by the American Civil Liberties Union.

California State Attorney-General holds it a violation of the state anti-Alien Land Act for landlords to sell unharvested crops to orientals ineligible to citizenship.

Governor of California urges prompt ratification of proposed Federal child labor amendment.

Moscow report says unemployment in Soviet Union increased at rate of 50,000 a month for fifteen months, totaling 1,369,000 on April 1, 1924.

Threatened strike of 14,000 coal miners of Pennsylvania Coal Company as a result of wage dispute at Ewen Colliery, Pittston, Pa., averted by conference between officials of coal company and officers of the United Mine Workers.

German's first trade union bank, doing business in its own building in business section of Berlin, reported to be doing thriving business.

Six State Senators opposed for re-election by New York City Central Trades and Labor Council.

British Empire Steel Corporation, of Sidney, N. S., announces wage reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent.

Large scale reduction in number of governmental employees decided upon by Cabinet in Mexico City, to reduce expenses and solve economic crisis.

Chicago Federation of Labor and Chicago Teachers' Federation strongly condemn intelligence tests for school children.

Railroad Brotherhoods place Henry E. Cass of Spokane, Wash., Brotherhood Bank, in charge of the work of promoting and operating brotherhood banks in Utah, Nevada and California, in addition to Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Four thousand and fifty Japanese admitted to Hawaiian Islands last year out of total of 5134 aliens.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., observes tenth anniversary of beginning of World War by opening Institute of Politics.

Texas free employment bureau reports that in spite of new \$10 vice charge, reducing number of Mexican cotton pickers entering the United States, there will be sufficient number of hands to harvest crops.

President Coolidge in conference assures national officers of Association of Post Office Clerks that he will support a postal pay increase

bill scientifically drawn and carrying provision for raising the necessary revenue to meet the increase.

Executive Board of Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees indorses La Follette for presidency.

Due to dissatisfaction with Bunji Suzuki's grip on the Japanese Federation of Labor, a general labor movement has been launched in Japan by the Western Federation of Labor.

EMPLOYERS WRECK SILK INDUSTRY

The silk industry is being wrecked by manufacturers who use substitutes and who are driving skilled employees into other activities, is the charge by Thomas F. McMahon, international president of United Textile Workers of America.

Writing in the Textile Worker, the trade unionist says that the American people have rebelled against purchasing products of American mills "on account of the fraud they now know is and has been practiced upon them."

Excessive tariff rates is another factor, President McMahon said. These rates are made under the guise of "protecting American labor," though workers in that industry can prove that in comparison with per capita production in the same grades of fabrics manufactured abroad "the workers of America are being sadly neglected and underpaid."

President McMahon shows that full-fashioned silk hosiery manufacturers of this country have adopted a different policy and are paying skilled employees a decently high wage and are successfully competing with foreign nations.

"The reason they can do this," said President McMahon, "is because they admit the per capita production basis of this country is greater than the per capita production of foreign countries.

"We are prepared to show that when the silk manufacturer purchases his raw silk, at so much per pound, one of the first processes is the boiling down of the silk, which in many cases reduces the 16 ounces to 10 and sometimes less. The manufacturer adds this apparent loss to his selling price and assures his customers that the reason for high prices is the above-described depreciation in silk, caused by manufacture.

"He does not say that the pound of silk, which was reduced to 10 ounces or less by process, has been weighted by the addition of mineral and other artificial substitutes to bring the original 16 ounces of raw silk up to 18 and 20 ounces in the finished state.

"It is this practice that has done more to injure the silk industry than any one thing I know of. It is time these conditions were brought to the public gaze.

"The membership of the United Textile Workers of America are fined for imperfect work in many localities, and these fines are inflicted in many cases where it is humanly impossible to produce first quality goods owing to the material, which in so many instances is of a second quality, owing to the above-described process of manufacture."

President McMahon states that this country is the only nation whose silk industry is not on a 48-hour basis. Some countries have shorter hours.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

It is said "trickery is the work of the Devil." You "trick" yourself as well as your fellow-workers when you do not demand the union label.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1924.

Statisticians have estimated that crime is costing this country, directly and indirectly, 10,000,000,000 a year. Efficiency experts are attempting to show that inefficient methods of production cost the country another \$10,000,000,000 a year. If to these figures were to be added the loss from the valuable land lying idle the total would be so great that if it could all be saved perhaps we would not have to work at all. Then how would we all feel? Would we be happier or otherwise?

When a man joins a trade union he usually does so because he believes in the principles upon which the labor movement is based. If this be true then it follows that everything possible should be done to promote the advancement and final achievement of the goal toward which organized labor is striving, and no better means of bringing this about can be found than to demand the union label upon all the things purchased. It is positively the easiest way to insure the constant progress of the organized workers, and it is such a simple thing that every member should be willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and do his full share of the work along these lines. Every demand helps a little and every little bit added to what we have makes just a little bit more. Join the forces of progress.

The slogan for a "short ballot" is being revived. The shortening of the ballot, in practice has not worked out what its progenitors have claimed for it. Instead of awakening more widespread interest among the voters in governmental affairs, it has tended to weaken it, so that, although the population is increasing at a high ratio the numbers of those registering for or voting at election are gradually decreasing. The chief effect, however, of the short ballot, is to concentrate and centralize more and more the powers of management of governmental affairs. It has the effect of trustifying government. This tends to increase the facilities those of influence have in securing control of the government, and the short ballot is the means whereby such control is made easier to achieve by the few. It is opposed to democratic management and rule by the people. Why should the people be asked to have less say on anything. The tendency should be just the contrary.

Children That Labor

The proposed amendment to the Constitution enabling the Federal Government to enact and enforce a law forbidding child labor is the result of the insistent demand that child labor be abolished. There is a belief, intensifying day by day, that it is unnecessary and cruel that it stunts the development of the child morally, mentally and physically and results in men and women ignorant, from lack of proper education, of the true meaning and the vast possibilities of life, and deprives them of the ability to take advantage of the opportunities which modern conditions present to the ambitious, determined and industrious. It condemns thousands of them to lives burdened by ill-paid toil; to dwell amid squalor; to know the disease and suffering that is born of poverty.

Thus far we have spoken only of the loss to the individual, which is, of course, the principal and sufficient, but not the only reason why child labor should be abolished. There is also the state to consider. Children who have been condemned to labor when they ought to have been at school or at play do not, except in exceptional cases, develop into the kind of men and women who make for progress. They have but a slight knowledge of the duties of citizenship, and have no conception of the evils which grow and flourish by reason of indifference to and neglect of public affairs. Nor do the thoughts and ideas come from them which make today better than yesterday and give hope of a still better tomorrow. Deprived of education they are a clog to progress. We need citizens who can grasp the vast possibilities of the future and help to attain them.

Whatever may have been the excuse for child labor in times past when production was carried on by slow and costly processes, and it was difficult and sometimes impossible to make sufficient to clothe, feed and shelter mankind—such excuse has no force today. Beyond the dreams of the most fruitful imagination of the last fifty years, mechanical progress has made possible the gratification of the requirements and desires of mankind not merely for the necessities, but the luxuries of life with greater ease than the people of past generations could produce sufficient to maintain life.

One of the reasons given for the use of child labor is the necessity of manufacturing cheaply so that competition may be met. A community—avowedly Christian—boastful of its enlightenment—a community that makes provision for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals, that spends thousands of dollars yearly in an attempt to abolish vivisection, which has compelled the steel companies, by the mere force of public opinion, to abolish the twelve-hour day, will not hesitate to throw aside a plea for the retention of child labor for the sake of cheap goods. To what purpose are we building schools, colleges and universities if thousands of the very children for whom these institutions are built are prevented from taking advantage of the opportunities for education they afford—merely that certain goods—but a small fraction of our gross output—may be made cheaply!

Though there are higher wages than ever before in many occupations, there are still many thousands of workers who are compelled to work for a wage that will not support a family, even under the conditions in which many of the poorer live. Parents are ambitious for their children. To give them a better chance than they, the parents, had, they are willing to suffer privation, lack of decent clothing, to live the dull, cheerless life that poverty enforces. They would prefer them to go to school. In most cases it is grim necessity that sends children to the factory and the workshop—the necessity of increasing the family income to get food and clothing at the inflated prices demanded for them and pay the exorbitant rents which are today exacted, even for the meanest of shelter.

It is not the children of the well-to-do we find in the factories. The proposition to send them there would be met by parents with a refusal so tempered by positiveness that it would be a bold man who would repeat it. Our problem, then, is to see to it that in this land of plenty there is always work and good wages for those who are willing. The possibilities of such a condition is not a vagrant fancy.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Speaking of ethics, it is a widely accepted truism that many men change their standards of ethics after they have accomplished or obtained what they set out after. Instances are not rare where the owners of fortunes accumulated by the most reprehensible and detestable of methods apparently become models of probity shortly after they get what they want. If they announce their rectitude frequently enough, it is accepted in time by a large share of the public, which begins to look upon the former malefactors as pillars of society. This funny old world, with its supposed mass sense of justice occasionally admires the end, if it is successful, and forgets the means of its attainment.

Bricklayers and hoisting engineers who are refusing to work with incompetent non-union iron workers in New York City are taking a wise precaution against death or serious injury.

The bricklayers and engineers know that as long as non-unionists are working over them, there is an excellent chance of being hit by falling iron and being taken to the hospital or the morgue. So they have declined to continue to work on jobs where their lives are endangered. Presumably they will not return to work until the non-unionists are replaced by union men, who have proved their skill and competency on many a difficult and dangerous job.

The General Contractors' Association has come out in the open against the Mechanics' Lien Law of California in so far as it provides for a material men's lien upon the property to be improved. As is usual when an employers' organization opposes a labor law it opposes it, not on any ground that it may be harmful to themselves, but on the ground that the law is harmful to the workers. And this is the present case. The contractors' organization is opposed to the material men's lien because of the claim that such a lien works harm to labor. If so, it is difficult to see in what manner the law is harmful to labor. On the contrary, the more security the material supply dealer has to insure payment of his bill, the more readily should such dealer be willing to supply materials and thereby assist in getting work on the way. However, we are not so dense that we cannot understand that the big contractor, backed by the material combine and a financial combine, both of them allowed to get their share of percentage of the credit involved, would like to see the small contractor crowded out of the business of getting building contracts, for lack of ample capital to guarantee the payment of the material, which may amount to more than the labor involved. And if we study the proposition a little closer, we may also be able to see that both the big contractors and the large material dealers, through their combinations and associations with financial institutions may be able to so control the credit system that the small fry contractors and dealers would be at a great disadvantage in securing building contracts, if they have only their individual credits to back them up. This, very probably, is the reason why the General Contractors' Association is so much opposed to allowing a material men's lien against the property. As for the property owners and the mechanics, the law is not of any harm to either of them, as the property owner can protect himself by requiring a bond, and the mechanic has greater opportunity for employment, if there is greater competition among the contractors.

WIT AT RANDOM

"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither. It's a calling!"—London Mail.

"Do angels have wings, mummy?"

"Yes, darling."

"Can they fly?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then when is nursie going to fly, 'cause Daddy called her an angel last night?"

"Tomorrow, darling."—The Times of Cuba (Havana).

Mr. Fussy—Here, waiter, bring me a spoon for my coffee.

Waiter—Sorry, sir, but we don't serve them—the music here is so stirring.—Hudsonian.

Health Inspector—Say, Pete, you oughtn't to have your pigpen so close to the house.

Pete—Why?

Health Inspector—It's not healthy.

Pete—Not healthy? I'll bet you can't find a healthier pig anywhere around than mine.—Ex-

A speaker at a meeting of a Bible class in Pittsburgh, reports a correspondent, warned his hearers that "the greatest problem confronting the American citizens today is whether the nation shall be half drunk or half sober.—The Churchman.

She—A penny for your thoughts.

Mr. Staylate—I was thinking of going.

Her Father (at head of stairs)—Give him half a dollar, Viola—it's worth it!—Tit-Bits (London).

"I told my son that he was not giving enough attention to the classics," remarked the conscientious parent. "I reproached him for not knowing the difference between the Iliad and the Odyssey."

"Was he properly apologetic?"

"Not at all. He merely said nobody could know everything, and asked me if I knew the difference between crystal receptivity and a neutrodyne."—Washington Star.

Stray Wolf, an Oklahoma Indian who had become rich in oil, bought an expensive automobile and soon had an accident on the public highway. Limping and somewhat bruised, he came into the local salesroom, carrying a pocketful of money. He wanted another car and explained the loss of his original purchase in this way: "Drive out big red car. Buy moonshine. Take drink. Step on gas. Trees and fence go by. Pretty soon big bridge come down road. Turn out to let bridge go by. Bang! Car gone. Gimme 'nother."—Christian Advocate (New York).

AUTOMOBILE CLASSES FOR WOMEN

The automobile shop instruction especially arranged for the woman driver has been announced by the Extension Division of the University of California as beginning Thursday, September 4th, at 7 p. m. in the automobile shop of the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First Avenue and Frederick Street. E. S. Carniglia is the instructor of this special course. According to Miss Irene Hofmeister, in charge of the San Francisco office of the University Extension Division, 140 Kearny Street, this class has been scheduled to meet in the evenings instead of in the afternoons as heretofore. "This will make it possible," says Miss Hofmeister, "for women who have not heretofore been able to attend these classes in the afternoon to obtain instruction in the care and repair of their cars."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

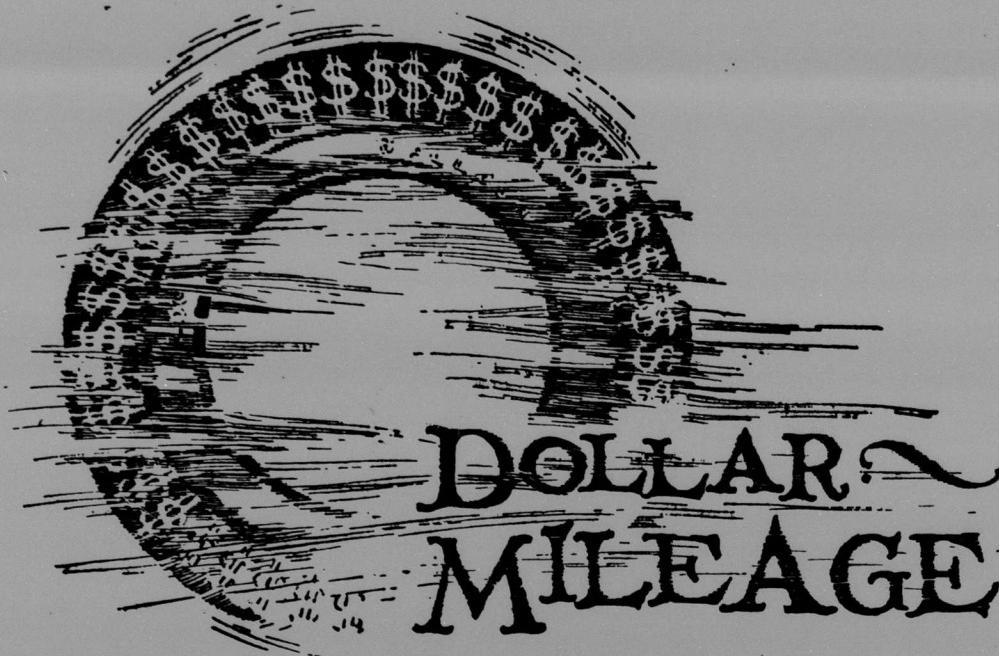
Plans for San Francisco's Labor Day celebration and parade are progressing at a satisfactory rate. A larger number of unions than have previously made plans for entering the parade are now actively engaged in preparing floats and completing arrangements. No. 21 having voted to enter the festivities and parade, authorized the appointment of a committee and set aside a sum of money to cover the expenses of the celebration. This committee has had two meetings and plans are all but completed for our participation in this, labor's holiday. Many organizations impose a penalty upon the membership for failure to appear in the line of march, but the committee representing the Typographical Union have decided to depart from that procedure and in place of a penalty will offer a prize for attendance in the parade. The plan agreed upon is, give each member in line of march a ticket, a duplicate of which will be deposited in a box and at the September meeting of the union a drawing will be held and the lucky member will be forthwith given a \$10 gold piece. All that will be required to have a chance at the prize is attendance in line of march. Further plans under consideration contemplate a float and a novel advertising stunt. For our lady members and those unable to march in the parade several automobiles will be needed and the committee requests those of our members who have machines and expect to participate to register their cars with Secretary Michelson that they may know how many to depend on Monday, September 1.

In a late issue of The Illustrated Herald appeared a picture of one of the best known old-time printers of San Francisco—Ed "Bones" Anderson—for many years assistant foreman of The Examiner. The picture was of three men, one of whom was "Bones," and they were proudly exhibiting a limit catch of rainbow trout which the trio had caught at Lake Almanor in the Sierra Mountains. Judging from the picture of the fish "Bones" and his companions might well enter a fish story contest and produce the proof.

During the past week George S. Hollis, Call chapel, enjoyed a visit from Louis Arenberg of The Brooklyn Eagle chapel. Arenberg and Hollis served part of their apprenticeship together in the Middlewest some years ago. This is Mr. Arenberg's first visit to the Pacific Coast and so well pleased is he with conditions and climate that it is not unlikely that he will return to the golden west to make his future home. On the trip west he visited Denver, the Grand Canyon and Los Angeles, and returning will visit Yosemite Valley, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone National Park and Washington, D. C. He was accompanied on his tour by his young son David.

It has just been called to our attention that the H. S. Crocker Company this year inaugurated a vacation-with-pay policy for the employees of their large printing plant on Brannan street. According to the schedule those who have been in the employ of the concern for one year continuously are allowed one week's vacation with pay, and those who have been employed by the firm for five years or more are granted two weeks' vacation with full pay. The Crocker company is to be heartily congratulated upon this forward step in industry and should receive the commendation of all. The Crocker Company will gain manifold the amount of money involved through increased loyalty of members and quality and quantity of work done by the members of that chapel. Again we congratulate the man-

(Continued on Page 9)



DOLLAR ~ MILEAGE

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Reckless spending of dollars, like reckless driving of automobiles, results in disaster.

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The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

(Hibernia Bank)

Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, San Francisco

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 7)

agement upon their farsighted, humanitarian policy.

The first week in September witnesses the closing of the strike rolls of the now historic 44-hour struggle. With the closing of these rolls the strike will be officially declared off and an intensive drive begun to bring back to the fold those shops who are still attempting to operate on the un-American plan basis. It is therefore desired that those of our members who are in arrears in their dues and assessments clear up their indebtedness before September 1. Secretary Michelson must make final reports to the International officials on that date and you are requested not to delay making your remittances promptly that the whole matter may be laid aside and the work of re-organization begun without hindrance.

In line with the above paragraph the secretary requests that chapel chairmen call at his office and receive new chapel report sheets for use in making the August collections. These new sheets will save the chairmen of the various chapels considerable time and worry in compiling their reports.

Reports are being circulated that Oakland labor circles will soon blossom forth with a new daily labor paper. Who the backers and managers are, the writer has not been able to ascertain. Yet we wish to wish the new venture all the success possible in their new undertaking.

A card from L. L. Heagney, Herald chapel, states he and his family have just returned from Cooks Springs, and were starting for a motor trip through the Sierra Mountains. He says it is their "first outing and we have eaten enough dirt to keep us healthy for 25 years." The only hope we can hold out from Heagney is that he is not conscripted to fight forest fires as have several of our members who were en tour this summer.

"Billellis" just can't stay out of a chairmanship. At a recent chapel election in the Herald chapel he was elected for the ensuing term, vice Dave Coleman, who refused to accept a renomination. Mr. Ellis for many years was chairman of the Chronicle chapel, and as such proved so capable that when the Herald bunch looked for a new one to pay their dues to, Bill was just naturally selected.

J. R. Trego, aged 65, of Moraga, miraculously escaped death late yesterday afternoon when his automobile toppled off the Tunnel Road about a quarter of a mile east of Canary cottage on the Tunnel Road. He was picked up by A. Reutter and Charles Bergman, owners of Canary cottage and removed to the Berkeley General hospital. Investigation at the hospital showed that Trego had sustained a scalp wound, strained back and lacerations of both hands. His automobile was badly damaged.—Berkeley Daily Gazette.

Mr. Trego, for many years machinist on The Examiner has had a series of ill luck this spring and summer. First he was laid up with an injured knee when he slipped off the foot-board on a linotype machine while at work. Following this he was laid up for several weeks with a case of pneumonia, and now the latest injury has just about, it would seem, completed the cycle of ill events that seems to be following him.

The regular meeting of the Union will be held Sunday at the Labor Temple and there are several propositions, some of which are vital to the membership, will come before the meeting for settlement. If you are interested in your union plan to be present at Sunday's meeting. If you are not present and action is taken that you do not like, don't knock but blame yourself for you will have made no effort to be present to remedy the condition. The Labor Day committee of the Union will make its report as will the special committee on organization work make a comprehensive report of its deliberations. It is possible that the Board of Arbitration will be in possession of information of interest to the membership. Be there—one day out of the month to attend to your business will do you good.

C. H. Poole, an old-time printer, was a visitor here for a few days during the past week. At one time he was exchange editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and has held the managerial berth on a number of important daily newspapers throughout the country. At present Mr. Poole is engaged in the oil business as a geological expert, having made that subject an intensive study for the past twenty years. He is now on his way to Chicago to submit to chemical examination a discovery that he believes will revolutionize existing methods of production in the iron industry. Mr. Poole spent several days visiting among his old-time friends and spent a pleasant evening recalling old associations with Philip

Johnson, Secretary Michelson and other friends of the old days.

George Hildebrand, apprentice of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, who aspires to be literary rival of Brisbane, and student of Voltaire, is sojourning in the mountains where he claims there are sermons in the stones and music in the waters.

Buddy Boyle, 6-foot apprentice boy of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, is also flirting with a vacation. His trip will be intermingled with several hikes around Twin Peaks, Ingleside and Westwood Park looking for Hildebrand's Goat.

Harold Dick, M. D., (Machine Doc,) also of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, is anticipating a "deer" hunting trip around the bay regions. His vacation will be spent trying to make No. 9 eat out of his hand. The No. 9 Merg. is known as Harold's first love.

Frank N. Cereghino, of the H. L. Beck chapel, and wife, have left for a two weeks' trip through the wilds of Lake county. Before leaving Frank procured all the necessary paraphernalia to shoot, trap and fish anything he might come across. Frank says Hoberg's resort will provide the necessary eats and rest. We don't want it repeated, but Hoberg's is a place where you eat until you bust, and Frank intends to add on a few pounds to his already superfluous weight. We hope he won't be too heavy to wrestle forms when he gets back into the harness at Beck's.

Chronicle Notes—By Orville K. Swiggett.

Miss Billie Fields, 13-year-old daughter of Red Fields, has been doing a toe-dancing and acrobatic act at the Warfield Theater the past week that was genuinely good. She won the Fanchon and Marco Bulletin contest for a 20 weeks' engagement on Broadway, New York, and is considered San Francisco's premier toe dancer, but her dad says she must finish school before any stage career becomes a reality.

John Snell is back from his vacation to Victoria, B. C., and reports a wonderful time. John is showing several views taken along the Columbia river highway. He says up in British Columbia they have no "Tin Lizzies." They call them by another name—"Metal Elizabeths."

Jim Kennard leaves today on a vacation of a few weeks, motoring up through Sacramento and on north, "goodness knows how far." His speedometer will have registered several hundred miles before he gets back in San Francisco.

C. B. Crawford of the proofroom is vacationing up on the Feather river at Belden. Trout fishing is good in this vicinity and "Crawf" expects some good catches whether he gets them or not.

Sam Weisman, proofroom, is on the job again after a fortnight up north as far as Victoria, B. C. Fishing, generally, is Sam's pastime and he indulged some in this sport. On the bulletin board he has posted a peculiar bit of paper upon which from close observance one infers he indulged in something else than fishing. It is a permit issued to him from proper authorities up there entitling him to the purchase of "beverages" for medicinal or culinary purposes. And Weisman, of course, used the permit.

The writer, not having been on the Coast so very long, and admiring the abundance of flowers which are so abundant here, ventured too far in his admiration a week or so ago, while over in Sausalito, and in admiration, plucked a pretty leaf from a small bush. Since then his face has swollen quite a bit and now the gang is saying: "You will come out here and pluck the pretty leaves from the poison oak."

John Neely is back again after a vacation, motoring down to Los Angeles and other points down South.

W. O. A. Townsell, after an absence of six weeks, is back again and looking fine after having been incapacitated from work by an attack of ptomaine poisoning.


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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, August 8, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary-Treasurer McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Waiters No. 30—Albert M. Shepherd, A. Michelsen, Mike McDonald, Jack McCarthy, vice Chas. Blum, Dave Stalzer, C. F. Welch and Selig Schulberg. Brewery Drivers—M. W. Silk, vice A. L. Campbell. Teamsters No. 85—William McDonald, vice John E. Stewart. Cooks No. 44—Rudolph Wartenberg, vice Frank Merryfield. Waitresses No. 48—Minnie Andrews, Della McAdams, Dolly Pearce, vice Doris Friedman, Mary McCann, Eva Sanders. Metal Polishers—Joseph Carroll and James Marino. Received and delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Building Trades Council, minutes of meeting held August 7, 1924. From International Molders' Union of North America, expressing thanks for resolutions relative to President Jos. F. Valentine and his retirement from office. From Elevator Constructors No. 8, thanking Secretary O'Connell for assistance in securing an increase in wages for elevator operators.

Referred to Executive Committee—Proposed wage scale of Butchers No. 508. Financial appeal from La Follette Campaign Committee.

Referred to Promotional League—From Elevator Constructors, transmitting dues to the League.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Ladies' Auxiliary, announcing a bunks party for Wednesday evening, August 13th, and inviting delegates and ladies to contest for valuable prizes.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—A large number of communications stating the unions' intentions in regard to parading. Janitors' Union to hold a banquet in the Civic Auditorium after parade.

Request complied with—From California Highway Commission, suggesting sending of letters to Secretary W. F. Mixon of Committee of Nine of Highway Committee, Forum Building, Sacramento, and to Senator Arthur H. Breed, offering Council's co-operation in securing means for the construction of the Bay Shore Highway from San Francisco to San Jose.

Resolution, submitted by Delegate Theodore Johnson of Waiters No. 30, expressing Council's sympathy and condolences on the death of Delegate Roland M. Roche of Letter Carriers. On motion, resolution adopted by a rising vote and delegates standing in silence for one minute.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, We have learned with deep sorrow of the death last Tuesday, August 5, 1924, of Delegate Roland M. Roche, for many successive terms representing in this Council the Golden Gate Branch 214 of the National Letter Carriers' Association; and

Whereas, During his many years of service and faithful attendance as a delegate, we have learned to appreciate the fine mind and character of Brother Roland M. Roche, contributing unselfishly and devotedly to the interests of organized labor and his fellow-men, regardless of creed, party or condition, thereby proving himself in every way a loyal and worthy member of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Brother Roche rendered invaluable and distinguished service to this Council and its affiliated membership as a member of one of its standing committees, the Law and Legislative Committee, and on that committee was distin-

guished for regularity of attendance, a careful analysis of questions at issue, a fine courage in maintaining his convictions, and at all times willing to yield to the dictates of evidence and reason, and to subordinate his own to the interests of the many, thereby meriting highly the confidence and trust reposed in him and leaving after him a record of usefulness to the labor movement, to be always recognized and appreciated; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we mourn the loss of Delegate Roland M. Roche; that we tender to his bereaved family and friends our deepest sympathy and condolence; and that, as a further token of respect, this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council, and copies thereof forwarded to the labor press and to the family of the deceased.

Resolution, submitted by Delegate Hugo Ernst of Waiters No. 30, instructing the Non-Partisan Political Committee not to make any recommendations concerning Congressional candidates in the Fourth and Fifth districts, and advising subsidiary councils that it is to the interest of the labor movement of this city as a whole that they also refrain from provoking discord by endorsements of candidates for Congress. On motion, and after debate, the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolution reads.

Whereas, It is of paramount importance that the greatest degree of harmony possible be maintained within the labor movement in regard to the presidential endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and the candidates for the State Legislature in California; and

Whereas, There are two trade unionists with unimpeachable records contesting for Representative from the Fifth Congressional District in this city; and

Whereas, Each has hosts of friends who will stand staunchly by him under any circumstances whatever, therefore in the interest of better feeling and continued concord in the local labor movement caution must be exercised; and

Whereas, Because of this sentiment existing favorable to each of these candidates there is a strong possibility, in the event of the labor movement taking sides in this interesting contest that ill-feeling and friction may develop which will be harmful not only in the political field but in the economic field as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 8th day of August, 1924, hereby instructs the Non-Partisan Political Committee not to make any recommendations concerning the candidates for Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, as between these two trade unionists; and,

Resolved, That the Labor Council also advises the Subsidiary Councils with which these two trade union candidates are directly connected, that it is to the interest of the labor movement of this city as a whole that they also refrain from provoking discord by official endorsements in this contest.

Passed by unanimous vote.

Report of Labor Day Committee—A lengthy and detailed report on progress of the arrangements, read and received as progressive.

Report of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee—Report of proceedings of the first meeting of the committee held in the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, August 5, 1924, a synopsis of which is as follows: Seventy-seven delegates were found present, and 24 absent; on request from delegates appointed substitutes were accepted for the committee men representing the following unions: Alaska Fishermen, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Paste Makers, Professional Embalmers, Teamsters No. 85, United Laborers No. 1, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and

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Enginemen; a contest for chairman of committee was had, and George S. Hollis elected chairman by 39 votes against 36 votes for John A. O'Connell, contestant. The remaining officers were elected by acclamation, to-wit: Vice-Chairman, Joseph Marshall; secretary, Paul Scharrenberg, and two sergeants-at-arms, Roe H. Baker and James Linegar. Moved, that if various candidates for Congress be found waiting they be invited to enter the meeting hall; motion carried. Moved, that the Building Trades Unions be invited by the committee to participate in the work of the committee and be represented each by one delegate. The chair ruled the motion out of order. Delegate Michael Casey took an appeal, and the chair was overruled by a vote of 32 to sustain the chair and 42 against. The motion was then renewed to invite the Building Trades to be represented on the committee. An amendment was made that the subject-matter be referred by the committee to the Labor Council for consideration and action. The amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Motion made that a sub-committee of seven be appointed to investigate the records and qualifications for candidates for the State Legislature; motion carried. Motion made and carried that the General Committee adjourn to meet again one week from date, or Tuesday evening, August 12, 1924, at 8 o'clock, in the Labor Temple.

Moved, that the Labor Council accept the report of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, and that the Council extend an invitation to the Building Trades Council and all unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and not represented already in this Council, to send in the name of one delegate for each union and to participate in the further proceedings of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Hatters No. 23—By courtesy of International Union are donating for six months to the Promotional League; business good. Waiters No. 30—Have decided to send three delegates to convention of State Federation of Labor; donated \$50 to the Council; Foster's, Compton's, and Meyerfield, 18th and Geary, are still unfair. Sailors—Have at an expense of \$1500 secured court rulings on provisions of immigration laws pertaining to alien seamen, and secured the release from custody of large number of sailors affected at San Pedro. Bakery Drivers—Have succeeded in taking away custom from Phillips Baking Company in the New Mission Market and the Crystal Palace Market; request assistance along same lines in the department store of Hale Bros., Inc. Grocery Clerks—Will parade, and request patronage of Clerks' monthly button. Letter Carriers—Donated \$10 to the Council, and will send two delegates to State Federation convention. Auto Mechanics—Have organized three more shops; will hold circus in Eagles' Hall August 13 to 15, inclusive; request patronage for the affair. Cooks—Donated \$20 to the Council. Bottlers No. 293—Donated \$10. Butchers—Will negotiate scale for another year, and have now a 100 per cent organization in their line of business. Cigarmakers—Explained that La Natividad cigar is now non-union made, being manufactured like the Van Camp and other unfair brands by unfair firms; Sinsenheimer's factory in San Diego has gone non-union also; El Primo continues non-union. Janitors—Donated \$10 to the Council. Electrical Workers No. 151—Call attention to the fact that the Street Carmen are circulating an incorrect copy of the proposed charter amendment relating to hours and conditions of platform men and autobus drivers on the Municipal Railway.

Receipts—\$338.99. Expenses—\$151.00.

Meeting adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held August 6, 1924.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:30 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: Carl Jelm, J. R. Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From the Butchers No. 508 and the Miscellaneous Employees No. 110. Moved that the credentials be received and the delegates seated when they are present at the meeting.

Communications—The following unions have sent a list of firms that are fair to them: Cigarmakers No. 228, Pile Drivers No. 34, Tailors No. 80, Web Pressmen; referred to the Trades Union Promotional League. From the Bill Posters and Billers No. 44, Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, announcing that their locals have pledged to the League for six months; referred to the Promotional League. From the Ladies Auxiliary, announcing that they will have a float on Labor Day, and will hold a bunks party on Wednesday evening, August 13th; read, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Hatters reported that they have pledged \$30 to the League; business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying felt and straw hats. Barbers reported that business is good; all barber shops that are open on Sunday are unfair. Members are buying labeled goods. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good. Carpet Mechanics reported that business is good; all members working. Cooks No. 44 reported that business is good; look for the house card. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label on mattresses, pillows and overstuffed furniture. Stereotypers reported that business is good. Shoe Clerks reported that Steinberg's at Fillmore and Geary and 23rd and Mission streets are still unfair; demand the Shoe Clerks' working card when buying shoes. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; local going to affiliate with the Promotional League; demand their label when buying gloves. Teamsters No. 85 reported that business is good. Cigarmakers reported that business is good; three new union shops are going to open soon; demand the label when buying cigars. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is fair; going to parade on Labor Day; donated \$100 to the Labor Council; still in conference with employers. Grocery Clerks reported that the Evergood Bakery at Haight and Fillmore and all chain stores are still unfair, such as the Piggly Wiggly, Skaggs', Sunshine and Jenny Wren; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month, color for August is orange. Carpenters No. 483 reported that business is good; going to parade on Labor Day and have a float. Painters No. 19 reported that business is good; initiating new members at every meeting; have over 1000 members in the local; local went on record that they will not wear caps that did not bear the label and will not wear caps advertising non-union paint firms. Office Employees reported that they are using union-made checks. Hoisting Engineers reported that business is fair; going to parade Labor Day. Waiters No. 30 reported that business is good, look for the house card; going to have a float in the parade.

Committee Reports—Agitation Committee reported that they met Tuesday evening, August 5th, and submit the following recommendations to the Section to adopt:

- 1—That the Label Section be represented in the Labor Day parade by a float.
- 2—That the design for a float presented by Brother Theodore Johnson be accepted by the Section, and the officers be instructed to provide such a float.

3—That the Section determine the sum that is to be allowed to be expended for such a float.

4—That the Section take up for consideration the present condition of the two bill boards operated by the Section, and determine the question of having them repainted, and for what purpose they are to be used for the next six months.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the committee be adopted. Delegate Willis reported that he had received a bid for the bank check stickers. Moved, seconded and carried that bid be referred to the committee and they make a report at the next meeting.

Organizer Kline of the Tailors spoke on the great struggle the Garment Workers are confronted with and urged upon those present to do all they can to help the Garment Workers.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Section spend not over \$100 for a float for Labor Day. Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of seven be appointed to dress the float for the parade. Committee appointed: Johnson, Coakly, Moran, Williams, Plato, Lane and J. W. Baker.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the resignation of Secretary from the Board of Directors from the Promotional League be accepted. Moved, seconded and carried that Bro. Geo. J. Plato be elected to the Board of Directors of the Promotional League from the Section to fill the unexpired term of Bro. Lane.

Moved, seconded and carried that Bro. Roe H. Baker be elected Secretary of the Promotional League.

Trustees reported favorable on the bills; same ordered paid.

Dues, \$35.00; Agent Fund, \$29.40; Total, \$64.40. Disbursements, \$64.80.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 11:15 p. m. to meet again on August 20, 1924.

Demand the label on all things that you buy.

See that the Grocery Clerk who waits on you has the Clerks' monthly working button.

Demand the Bell brand collar from your merchant; if he cannot supply you, the Label Section will through their agent, Bro. Theo. Johnson, Room 205, Labor Temple; Phone Market 56.

Don't parade on Labor Day with scab collars, place your orders now for the time is getting short.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

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We can assist your committee to plan a hat that will bring your organization attention and plenty of applause.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Biddlecome of the bricklayers, Frederick J. Parle of the web pressmen, Edward Rotigan of the marble workers, Nicholas Sanguinetti of the butchers, William Volz of the bakers.

La Natividad cigar is no longer union made, according to the report of Cigarmakers' Union, the brand having been sold to the Petri Cigar Company, a non-union concern. Van Camp and El Primo are also made by unfair concerns, though these brands originally were made in union shops. Trade unionists must exercise continual care in the selection of their brands of cigars, as these kind of goods are continually in a state of transition. Watch and see that you find the cigarmakers' blue label on the box of the brand you smoke.

Butchers' Union No. 115 reports that it now has a 100 per cent organization, every shop in the city being unionized in their particular line of work.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union, of battle-scarred history and one of the oldest labor organizations in San Francisco, is again coming back to its pristine strength, according to its

officials. After surviving more anti-labor battles and lockouts than any other union on the Coast, it is today planning to build clubrooms for its members at the Steuart street headquarters, has formed a "promotional committee" to stimulate interest among its members in union affairs and will march with its full strength in the Labor Day parade.

The General Labor Day Committee will meet in the Labor Temple tomorrow evening at 8:15 o'clock, and all delegates are urged to be on hand, as there will be a drawing for positions in the line of march, and the Grand Marshal and Marshals of Divisions will also be appointed and receive their instructions, to enable each division to determine the line-up in the parade formation of organizations to be assigned to the division.

The Japanese Federation of Labor, in a communication to the secretary of the State Federation of Labor, states that the Japanese labor movement will be represented by delegates at the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held at Santa Barbara during the week commencing September 22, 1924. Arrangements have been made to have the two League of Nations delegates for Japan represent the Japanese at Santa Barbara. The letter is of a

very friendly spirit, and the president of the Japanese Federation writes: "We were once in doubt about your friendship, but we now know that your exclusion of Japanese laborers was not an act of enmity on your part."

The Board of Directors of the Trade Union Promotional League is busy preparing the plans for active operations in its campaign to persuade trade unionists and friends to patronize the union label, card and button. The first aim of the committee will be to secure a field secretary or manager, and to find the best means to secure the rapid enrollment of trade unionists and friends into the league. This means a good deal of work and personal contact and interviews with the prospective membership, and it is a work of larger proportions than some may think. Volunteers will be called upon to assist in the work of enrollment, and by districting the city it is expected the work may be speeded up fairly well so as to be completed by the end of the year.

BACK UP THE LABOR PRESS.

By John B. Moore.

Again let me urge upon the workers a more hearty support of the labor press. When we realize the fact that only through the columns of the labor press can labor as such place before the reading public the true facts with reference to the workers, and when we understand the handicaps under which the labor editor is compelled to work in competition with the subservient press, loaded down with its columns of advertisements from unfriendly business men and concerns, and furthermore realizing that only by our subscriptions can we continue to tender the great service he is giving to the organized workers, it should encourage us to do what we can to help this great cause. Let us strive to make the work of the labor editor a little more pleasant by assuring him of our loyalty and support, and let us do everything in our power to extend the power of the labor press and to extend its influence to the end that it may, in the near future, meet and compete with the daily press of our country.

JAMES J. FREEL DIES.

James J. Freel, president of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, died suddenly at his home in Caldwell, N. J., at the age of 60. He had just returned from the convention of his international union at Atlanta via steamer from Savannah. He suffered from an attack of dysentery and in this weakened condition was seasick. His condition did not become alarming until the heat affected him and the development of an acute cardiac dilation caused his death.

Mr. Freel was a native of New York City. In his youth he studied law, and later became a stereotyper. He was elected president of the international union in 1902 and has been annually re-elected without opposition.

He was active in the general trade union movement, and served on important committees in conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

BOXING

Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET